

#### UNITED STATES PARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Offic

Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Washington, D.C. 20231

APPLICATION NO. **FILING DATE** FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.

09/612,598

07/07/00

FARBER

 $\mathbf{D}$ PM 270531

**EXAMINER** 

WM01/0316 PILLSBURY MADISON & SUTRO LLP

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP NINTH FLOOR

1100 NEW YORK AVENUE NW WASHINGTON DC 20005-3918

ROMERO PAPER NUMBER ART UNIT

2152 DATE MAILED:

03/16/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks** 

# Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/612,598

Almari Romero

Approant(s)

Examiner

**Group Art Unit** 

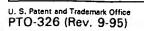
2152

Farber et al.



Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jan 4, 2001	·		
<ul> <li>☐ This action is FINAL.</li> <li>☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.</li> <li>A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire</li></ul>			
		Disposition of Claims	
		X Claim(s) 41-61	is/are pending in the application.
Of the above, claim(s)	is/are withdrawn from consideration.		
Claim(s)			
Claim(s)			
☐ Claims are	subject to restriction or election requirement		
Application Papers  See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.  The drawing(s) filed on			
Attachment(s)  ☑ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892  ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s)4  ☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413  ☑ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948  ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152			

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---



#### **DETAILED ACTION**

- 1. Applicant's amendments has been reviewed by the Examiner.
- 2. Amendments filed on 7/7/00, claims 1-24 are canceled and claims 25-40 were newly added for examination. Amendment filed on 9/18/00, claims 41-61 are newly added for examination. Amendment filed on 12/14/00, claims 25-40 are canceled.
- 3. Claims 41-61 are pending for examination.

### **Drawings**

- 4. The drawings are objected to because of PTO-948 form. Correction is required.
- 5. This application has been filed with informal drawings which are acceptable for examination purposes only. Formal drawings will be required when the application is allowed.
- 6. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the set of content servers as the "repeaters 104a, 104b, 104c", the content provider server as the "origin server 102", buddy server as the "Master Repeater 104m", must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

## Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

- 7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 8. Claims 41-48, 50, 54, and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Colby et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,006,264) in view of Chow et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,029,175) in further view of Brendel et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,774,660).
- 9. Regarding claim 41, Cobly et al. (Cobly) discloses the invention substantially as claimed. Colby discloses; a distributed hosting framework operative in a computer network in which users of client machines connect to a content provider server (on col. 3, lines 10-28: teaches client, administrative authorities as Internet Service Providers (content provider server); a set of content servers, distinct from the content provider server (on col. 3, lines 10-28: teaches a plurality of servers); wherein response to requests for the web page (on col. 3, lines 10-12: teaches service a client request for content in a IP network). However, Colby does not explicitly disclose "modifying at least one embedded object URL of a web page to include a hostname prepended to a domain name and path; hosting at least some of the embedded objects of web pages that are normally hosted by the content provider server; and generated by the client machines the web page including the modified embedded object URL is served from the content provider server and the embedded object identified by the modified embedded object URL is served from a given one

Application/Control Number: 09/612,598

Art Unit: 2152

of the content servers ". Chow et al. (Chow) on col.5, lines 1-21: teaches embedded objects, modifying URL's (modifying at least one embedded object URL of a web page); on col. 10, lines 3-18: teaches modifying hyperlink by prepending hostname to a domain name and path; on col. 9, lines 32-35 and col. 22, line 58 - col. 23, line 44: teaches the client with browser can generate web page including the modified URL served by the Revision Manager (content provider server) or by the remote HTTP servers (content servers). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the embedded objects, modifying of URL's by prepending hostname to a domain name and path, as taught by Chow, to service client requests by the Internet Service Provider (content provider server) or a plurality of servers, as taught by Cobly, in a network environment. The motivation to do so would have been to provide the modifying of URL's by prepending hostname to a domain name and path to transmit client's request to the Service Provider or a plurality of servers in order to improve quality of service.

Page 4

However, Colby-Chow do not explicitly disclose "at least one first level name server that provides a first level domain name service (DNS) resolution; and at least one second level name server that provides a second level domain name service (DNS) resolution". Brendel on col. 1, lines 36-50 and col. 2, lines 18-28: teaches Domain is a group of computers and domain name service (DNS) server which is a special Internet server with look-up table with domain names on the entire Internet or in a local region of the Internet. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide domain name service (DNS) server to identify domains in the network, as taught by Brendel, and modify URL to be service

client requests by the Internet Service Provider (content provider server) or a plurality of servers, as taught by Cobly-Chow, in a distributed network environment. The motivation to do so would have been to provide the domain name service (DNS) server to identify a domain of a plurality of servers and modify transmit to client's request to a domain of a plurality of servers in order to avoid bottleneck in the network and increase fault-tolerance.

- 10. Regarding claim 42, Brendel on col. 2, lines 59-67 and col. 5, line 47- col. 6, line 5: teaches replicated servers with content mirrored on all servers and to select on of the replicated servers upon a failure condition.
- 11. Regarding claims 43 and 44, Brendel on col. 2, lines 18-28 and col. 5, line 47- col. 6, line 5: teaches DNS server and load balancing mechanism.
- 12. Regarding claim 45, Colby on col. 8, lines 12-15: teaches directing a request for the client and Chow on col. 5, liens 1-21: teaches embedded objects.
- 13. Regarding claim 46, Chow on col. 16, lines 17-26: teaches the Revision Manager intercepts the traffic between a client browser and remote servers.
- 14. Regarding claim 47, Chow on col. 32, line 59- col. 33, lines 61: teaches determining whether a number of requests exceeds a given threshold.
- 15. Regarding claim 48, Chow on col. 5, lines 1-21 and col. 16, lines 17-26: teaches serving a document having embedded objects identified by URL and on col. 10, lines 3-18: teaches modifying (rewriting) URL including a new hostname prepended to an original hostname; Colby

on col. 3, lines 10-28 and col. 8, lines 12-15: teaches redirecting request to a remote server other than an Internet Service Provider.

- 16. Regarding claim 50, Brendel on col. 2, lines 59-67: teaches replicated servers with content mirrored on all servers.
- 17. Regarding claim 54, Brendel on col. 2, lines 39-67: teaches identifying one or more servers to retrieve requested document.
- 18. Regarding claim 58, Brendel on col. 1, lines 36-63: teaches HTML web pages.
- 19. Claims 49, 51-53, 55-57, and 59-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Colby-Chow-Brendel as applied to claims 41-48, 50, 54, and 58 above, and further in view of Earl et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,041,324).
- 20. Regarding claim 49, Colby-Chow-Brendel discloses the invention substantially as claimed as described *supra*. However, Colby-Chow-Brendel do not explicitly disclose "responsive to a browser query to resolve the hostname". Earl et al. (Earl) on col. 7, line 55- col. 8, line 33: teaches resolution operation to determine if URL has the correct location of the resource. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a resolution operation for the location of the resource (hostname), as taught by Earl, to identify one of the plurality of servers that can service client request and client with browser to retrieve desired document, as taught by Cobly-Chow-Brendel, in a IP network. The motivation to do so would have been to provide the resolution operation to resolve the location of the resource

and identify a server to server client's request and client browser to retrieve the requested in order to avoid errors in the modification of the URL.

- 21. Regarding claims 51, 53 and 57, are substantially the same as claims 41, 48, and 49 and are thus rejected for similar reasons to those in rejecting claims 41, 48, and 49.
- 22. Regarding claims 52 and 56, Brendel on col. 5, line 47- col. 6, line 5: teaches determining the current traffic conditions in the network and identifying best server to serve client's request.
- 23. Regarding claim 55, Earl on col. 7, line 55- col. 8, line 33: teaches resolving a URL to identify location of a resource.
- 24. Regarding claims 59-61, are substantially the same as claims 41-50 and are thus rejected for similar reasons to those in rejecting claims 41-50.

Application/Control Number: 09/612,598

Art Unit: 2152

Conclusion

Page 8

25. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Almari Romero whose telephone number is (703) 305-0749. The examiner

can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays from 7:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor

Mark Rinehart, can be reached on (703) 305-4815. The fax phone number for this Group is

(703) 308-5359.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Almari Romero Patent Examiner Art Unit 2152

ZARNI MAUNG PRIMARY EXAMINER